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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 32
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THE WITCH'S HEAD.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

This company, running swiftly, took possession of the ridge, down which the troop had charged, and by which alone it would be possible for Ernest to retreat, and, taking shelter behind stones, began to pour in an inaccurate but galling fire on the little party of whites. Ernest charged up through them, losing two more men and several horses in the process; but what was his horror, on reaching the crest of the ridge, to see about 1,000 Zulus, drawn up, apparently in reserve, in the neck of the pass leading to the plain beyond! To escape through them would be almost impossible, for he was crippled with wounded and dismounted men, and the pace of a force is the pace of the slowest. Their position was desperate, and, looking round at his men, he could see that they thought so too.

His resolution was soon taken. A few paces from where he had for a moment halted the remainder of the corps was a little eminence, something like an early Saxon tumulus. To this he rode, and, dismounting, turned his horse loose, ordering his men to do the same. So good was the discipline, and so great his control over them, that there were no wild rushes to escape; they obeyed, realizing their desperate case, and formed a ring round the rise.

"Now, men of Alston's Horse," said Ernest, "we have done our best; let us die our hardest."

The men set up a cheer, and next minute the Zulus, creeping up under shelter of the rocks, which were strewed around, attacked them with fury.

In five minutes, in spite of the withering fire which they poured in upon the surrounding Zulus, six more of the little band were dead. Four were shot, two were killed in a rush made by about a dozen men, who, reckless of their own life, determined to break through the white man's ring. They perished in the attempt, but not before they had stabbed two of Alston's Horse. The remainder, but little more than thirty men, retired a few paces further up the little rise, so as to contract their circle, and kept up a ceaseless fire upon the enemy. The Zulus, thanks to the accurate shooting of the white men, had by this time lost more than fifty of their number, and, annoyed at being put to such loss by a foe numerically so insignificant, they determined to end the matter with a rush. Ernest saw their leader, a great, almost naked fellow, with a small shield and a necklace of lion's claws, walking, utterly regardless of the pitiless rifle fire, from group to group, and exhorting them. Taking up a rifle which had just fallen from the hand of a dead trooper—for up to the present Ernest had not joined in the firing—he took a fine sight at about eighty yards at the Zulu chief's broad chest, and pulled. The shot was a good one; the great fellow sprung into the air and dropped. Instantly another commander took his place, and the final advance began.

But the Zulus had to come up hill, with but little cover, and scores were mown down by the scorching and continuous fire from the breech loaders. Twice when within twenty yards were they driven back; twice did they come on again. Now they were but twelve paces or so away, and a murderous fire was kept up upon them. For a moment they wavered, then pushed forward up the slope.

"Close up!" shouted Ernest, "and use your swords and pistols." His voice was heard above the din; some of the men dropped the now useless rifles, and the revolvers began to crack.

Then the Zulus closed in upon the doomed band, with a shout of "Bulala Umlungo" (kill the white man)!

Out rang the pistol shots, and the fire flew from the clash of swords and assegais, and still the little band, momentarily growing fewer, fought on with laboring breath. Never did hope forsaken men make a more gallant stand. Still they fought, and still they fell, one by one, and as they fell were stabbed to death; but scarcely one of them was there whose death wound was in his back.

At last the remaining Zulus drew back; they thought that it was done.

But no; three men yet stood together upon the very summit of the mound, holding six foes at bay. The Zulu captain laughed aloud when he saw it, and gave a rapid order. Thereupon the remaining Zulus formed up, and, stabbing the wounded as they went, departed swiftly over the dead, after the main body of the corps, which had now vanished round the mountain.

They left the six to finish the three.

Three hundred had come to attack Alston's Horse; not more than 100 departed from that attack. The overpowered white men had rendered a good account of their foes.

The three left alive on the summit of the little hill were, as fate would have it, Ernest, Jeremy and an ex-sailor.

Their revolvers were empty; Ernest's sword had broken off short in the body of a Zulu; Jeremy still had his sword and the sailor a clubbed carbine.

Presently one of the six Zulus dodged in under the carbine and ran the sailor through. Glancing round, Ernest saw his face turn gray. The honest fellow died as he had lived, swearing hard.

"Ah, you —— black mate," he sung out, "take that, and be d——d to you!" The clubbed rifle came down upon the Zulu's skull and cracked it to bits, and both fell dead together.

Now there were five Zulus left, and only Ernest and Jeremy to meet them. But stay; suddenly from under a corpse uprises another foe. No, it is not a foe—it is Mazooku, who has been shamming dead, but suddenly and most opportunely shows himself to be very much alive. Advancing from behind he stabs one of the attacking party and kills him. That leaves four. Then he engages another, and after a long struggle kills him, too, which leaves three. And still the two white men stand back to back, with flashing eyes and gasping breath, and hold their own. Soaked with blood, desperate and expecting death, they were yet a gallant sight to see. Two of the remaining Zulus rush at the giant Jeremy, one at Ernest. Ernest, having no effective weapon left, dodges the assegai thurst and then closes with his antagonist, and they roll over and over, down the hill together, struggling for the assegai the Zulu holds. It snaps in two, but the blade and about eight inches of the shaft remain with Ernest. He drives it through his enemy's throat, and he dies. Then he struggles up to see the closing scene of the drama, but not in time to help in it. Mazooku has wounded his man badly, and is following to kill him. And Jeremy? He has struck at one of the Kaffers with his sword. The blow is received on the edge of the cowhide shield and sinks half way through it, so that the hide holds the steel fast. With a sharp twist of the shield the weapon is jerked out of his hand, and he is left defenseless, with nothing to trust to except his native strength. Surely he is lost! But no—with a sudden rush he seizes both Zulus by the throat, one in each hand, and, strong men as they are, swings them wide apart. Then with a tremendous effort he jerks their heads together with such awful force that they fall senseless, and Mazooku comes up and spears them.

Thus was the fight ended.

Ernest and Jeremy sunk upon the bloody grass, gasping for breath. The firing from the direction of the camp had now died away, and after the tumult the shouts, and the shrieks of the dying, the silence seemed deep. It was the silence of the dead.

There they lay, white man and Zulu, side by side in the peaceable sunlight; and in a vague, bewildered way Ernest noticed that the faces, which a few minutes before had looked so grim, were mostly smiling now. They had passed through the ivory gates and reached the land of smiles. How still they all were! A little black and white bird, such as fly from ant hill to ant hill, came and settled upon the forehead of a young fellow scarcely more than a boy, and the only son of his mother, who lay quiet across two Zulus. The bird knew why he was so still. Ernest had liked the boy, and knew his mother, and began to wonder as he lay panting on the grass what she would feel when she heard of her son's fate. But just then Mazooku's voice broke the silence. He had been standing staring at the body of one of the men he had killed, and was now apostrophising it in Zulu.

"Ah, my brother," he said, "son of my own father, with whom I used to play when I was little; I always told you that you were a perfect fool with an assegai, but I little thought that I should ever have such an opportunity of proving it to you. Well, it can't be helped; duty is duty, and family ties must give way to it. Sleep well, my brother; it was painful to have to kill you—very."

Ernest lifted himself from the ground and laughed the hysterical laugh of shattered nerves at this naive and thoroughly Zulu moralizing. Just then Jeremy rose and came up to him. He was a fearful sight to see—his hands, his face, his clothes were all red, and he was bleeding from a cut on the face and another on the hand.

"Come, Ernest," he said, in a hollow voice, "we must clear out of this."

"I suppose so," said Ernest.

On the plain at the foot of the hill several of the horses were quietly cropping the grass, till such time as the superior animal, man, had settled his differences. Among them was Ernest's black stallion, the Devil, which had been wounded, though slightly, on the flank. They walked toward the horses, stopping on their way to arm themselves from the weapons which lay about. As they passed the body of the man Ernest had killed in his last struggle for life, he stopped and drew the broken assegai from his throat. "A memento," said he. The horses were caught without difficulty, and the Devil and the two next best animals selected. Then they mounted, and rode toward the top of the ridge over which Ernest had seen the body of Zulus lying in reserve. When they were near it Mazooku got down and crept to the crest on his stomach. Presently, to their great relief, he signaled to them to advance; the Zulus had moved on, and the valley was deserted. And so the three passed back over the neck, that an hour and a half before they had crossed with sixty-one companions, who were now all dead.

"I think we have charmed lives," said Jeremy, presently. "All gone except us two. It can't be chance."

"It is fate," said Ernest, briefly.

From the top of the neck they got a view of the camp, which now looked quiet and peaceful, with its white tents and its Union Jack fluttering as usual in the breeze.

"They must be all dead, too," sahi Ernest; "which way shall we go?"

Then it was that Mazooku's knowledge of the country proved of the utmost service to them. He had been brought up at a kraal in the immediate neighborhood, and knew every inch of the land. Avoiding the camp altogether, he led them to the left of the battlefield, and after two hours' ride over rough country, brought them to a ford of the Buffalo which he was acquainted with, some miles below where the few survivors of the massacer struggled across the river, or were drowned in attempting to do so. Following this route they never saw a single Zulu, for these had all departed in the other direction, and were spared the horrors of the stampede and of "Fugitive's Drift."

At last they gained the further side of the river, and were, comparatively speaking, safe on Natal ground.

They determined, after much anxious consultation, to make for the little fort at Helpmakaar, and had ridden about a mile or so toward it, when suddenly the Zulu's quick ear caught the sound of distant firing to their right. It was their enemy, the Undi corps, attacking Rorke's Drift. Leaving Mazooku to hold the horses, Ernest and Jeremy dismounted and climbed a solitary koppie or hill which just there cropped out from the surface of the plain. It was of an ironstone formation, and on the summit lay a huge flat slab of almost pure ore. On to this they climbed, and looked along the course of the river, but could see nothing. Rorke's Drift was hidden by a rise in the ground. All this time a dense thunder cloud had been gathering in the direction of Helpmakaar, and was now, as is common before sunset in the south African summer season, traveling rapidly up against the wind, set in a faint rainbow as in a frame. The sun, on the other hand, was sinking toward the horizon, so that his golden beams, flying across a space of blue sky, impigned upon the black bosom of the cloud, and were reflected thence in sharp lights and broad shadows, flung like celestial spears and shields across the plains of Zululand. Isandhlwana's mountain was touched by one great ray which broke in glory upon his savage crest, and crowned him that day's king of death, but the battlefield o'er which he towered was draped in gloom. It was a glorious scene. Above, the wild expanse of sky broken up by flaming clouds and tinted with hues such as might be reflected from the jeweled walls of heaven. Behind, the angry storm, set in its rainbow frame like ebony in a ring of gold. In front, the rolling plain where the tall grasses waved, the broad Buffalo flashing through it like a silver snake, the sun kissed mountains and the shadowed slopes.

It was a glorious scene. Nature in her most splendid mood flung all her color streamers loose across the earth and sky, and waved them wildly ere they vanished into night's abyss. Life, in his most radiant ecstasy, blazed up in varied glory before he sunk, like a lover, to sleep awhile in the arms of his eternal mistress—Death.

Ernest gazed upon it and it sunk into his heart, which, set to nature's tune, responded ever when her hands swept the chords of earth or heaven. It lifted him above the world and thrilled him with indescribable emotion. His eyes wandered over the infinite space above, searching for the presence of a God; then they fell upon Isandhlwana and marked the spot where the shadows were deepest; where his comrades lay and gazed upon the glorious sky with eyes that could not see, and at last his spirit gave way, and, weakened with emotion and long toil and abstinence, he burst into a paroxysm of grief.

"Oh, Jeremy," he sobbed, "they are all dead, except you and me, and I feel a coward that I should still live to weep over them. When it was over, I should have let that Zulu kill me, but I was a coward and I fought for my life. Had I but held my hand for a second I should have gone with Alston and the others, Jeremy."

"Come, come, old fellow, you did your best and fought for your corps like a brick. No man could have done more."

"Yes, Jeremy, but I should have died with them; it was my duty to die. And I do not care about living, find they did. I have been an unfortunate dog all my life. I shot my cousin, I lost Eva and now I have seen all my comrades killed, and I, who was their leader, alone escaped. And perhaps I have not done with my misfortunes yet. What next, I wonder; what next?"

Ernest's distress was so acute that Jeremy, looking at him and seeing that all he had gone through had been too much for him, tried to soothe him, lest he should go into hysterics, by putting his arm round his waist and giving him a good hug.

"Look here, old chap," he said; "it is no use bothering one's head about these things. We are just so many feathers blown about by the wind, and must float where the wind blows us. Sometimes it is a good wind, and some times a bad one, but on the whole it is bad, and we must just make the best of it, and wait till it doesn't think it worth while to blow our particular feathers about any more, and then we shall come to the ground, and not till then. And now we have been up here for more than five minutes, and given the horses a bit of a rest. We must be pushing on if we want to get to Helpmakaar before dark, and I only hope we shall get there before the Zulus, that's all. By Jove, here comes the storm—come on!"—and Jeremy jumped off the lump of iron ore and began to descend the koppie.

Ernest, who had been listening with his face in his hands, rose and followed him in silence. As he did so, a breath of ice cold air from the storm cloud, which was now right overhead, fanned his hot brow, and when he had gone a few yards he turned to meet it, and to cast one more look at the scene.

It was the last earthly landscape he ever saw. For at that instant there leaped from the cloud overhead a fierce stream of jagged light, which struck the mass of iron ore on which they had been seated, shivered and fused it, and then ran down the side of the hill to the plain. Together with the lightning there came an ear splitting crack of thunder.

Jeremy, who was now nearly at the bottom of the little hill, staggered at the shock. When he recovered, he looked up where Ernest had been standing, and could not see him. He rushed up the hill again, calling him in accents of frantic grief. There was no answer. Presently he found him lying on the ground, white and still.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE CLIFFS OF OLD ENGLAND.

It was an April evening off the south coast of England. The sun had just made up its mind to struggle out from behind a particularly black shower cloud, and give that part of the world a look before he bade it good night.

"That is lucky," said a little man, who was with difficulty hanging on to the bulwark netting of the R. M. S. Conway Castle; "now, Mr. Jones, look if you can't see them in the sunlight."

Mr Jones accordingly looked through his glasses again.

"Yes," he said, "I can see them distinctly."

"See what?" asked another passenger, coming up.

"The cliffs of old England," answered the little man, joyously.

"Oh, is that all?" said the other; "curse the cliffs of old England!"

"Nice remark that for a man who is going home to be married, eh?" said the little man, turning to where his companion had stood.

But Mr. Jones had shut up his glasses, and vanished aft.

Presently he reached a deck cabin, and entered without knocking.

"England is in sight, old fellow," he said, addressing somebody who lay back smoking in a cane chair.

The person addressed made a movement as though to rise, then put up his hands to a shade that covered his eyes.

"I forgot," he answered with a smile; "it will have to be very much in sight before I can see it. By the way, Jeremy," he went on, nervously, "I want to ask you something. These doctors tell such lies." And he removed the shade. "Now, look at my eyes, and tell me honestly, am I disfigured? Are they shrunk, I mean, or got a squint, or anything of that sort?"—and Ernest turned up his dark orbs, which, except that they had acquired that painful, expectant look peculiar to the blind, were just as they always had been.

Jeremy looked at them, first in one light, then in another.

"Well," said Ernest, impatiently, "I can feel that you are staring me out of countenance."

"Hamba gashle," replied the imperturbable one. "I am di—di—diagnosing the case. There, that will do. To all appearance, your optics are as sound as mine. You get a girl to look at them and see what she says."

"Ah, well; that is something to be thankful for."

Just then somebody knocked at the cabin door. It was a steward.

"You sent for me, Sir Ernest?"

"Oh, yes, I remember. Will you be so good as to find my servant? I want him."

"Yes, Sir Ernest."

Ernest moved impatiently. "Confound that fellow, with his everlasting 'Sir Ernest!'"

"What, haven't you got used to your handle yet?"

"No, I haven't, and I wish it were at Jericho, and that is a fact. It is all your fault, Jeremy. If you had not told that confounded garrulous little doctor, who went and had the information printed in The Natal Mercury, it would never have come out at all. I could have dropped the title in England; but now all these people know that I am Sir Ernest, and Sir Ernest I shall remain for the rest of my days."

"Well, most people would not think that such a dreadful misfortune."

"Yes, they would if they had happened to shoot the real heir. By the way, what did the lawyer say in his letter? As we are so near home, I suppose I had better post myself up. You will find it in the dispatch box. Read it, there's a good fellow."

Jeremy opened the box, battered with many years of travel, and searched about for the letter. It contained a curious collection of articles, prominent among which was a hankerchief which had once belonged to Eva Caswick; a long tress of chestnut hair tied up with a blue ribbon; ditto of golden, which had come—well, not from Eva's tresses; a whole botanical collection of dead flowers, tender souvenirs of goodness knows who, for, after awhile, these accumulated dried specimens are difficult to identify; and many letters and other curiosities.

At last he came to the desired document, written in a fair clerk's hand; and having shoveled back the locks of hair, etc., began to read it aloud:

"St. Ethelred's Court, Poultry, Jan. 22, 1879.
Sir"——

"You see," broke in Ernest, "while we were fighting over there at Isandhlwana, those beggars were writing to tell me that I was a baronet. Case of the 'bloody hand' with a vengeance, eh?"

"Sir" (began Jeremy again), "It is our duty to inform you of the death, on the 16th of this present month, of our esteemed client, Sir Hugh Kershaw, Bart., of Archdale Hall, Devonshire, and of the consequent devolution of the baronetcy to yourself, as only son of the late Sir Hugh's only brother, Ernest Kershaw, Esq.

"Into the question of the unhappy manner in which you came to be placed in the immediate succession, it does not become us to enter. We have before us at this moment a copy of her majesty's pardon, granted under the Transvaal amnesty act, and forwarded to us by Reginald Caradus, Esq., of Dum's Ness, Suffolk, which we have neither the wish nor the will to dispute. It is clear to us that, under this pardon, you are totally free from any responsibility for the breach of the law which you perpetrated some years since; and of this it is our duty to advise you. Your title to succeed is a clear one.

"As was only to be expected under the circumstances, the late Sir Hugh did not bear any feeling of good will toward you. Indeed, we do not think that we shall be exaggerating if we say that the news of your free pardon materially hastened his end. On the attainment of full age by the late Hugh Kershaw, Esq., who fell by your hand, the entail of the family estates was cut, and only the mansion house of Archdale hall, the heir looms, which are numerous and valuable, therein contained, and the deer park, consisting of 185 acres of land, were resettled. These consequently pass to you, and we shall be glad to receive your instructions concerning them, should you elect to honor us with your confidence. The estates pass, under the will of the late baronet, to a distant cousin of his late wife's, James Smith, Esq., of 52 Camperdown road, Upper Clapham. We now think that we have put you in possession of all the facts connected with your accession to the baronetcy, and, awaiting your instructions, we have the honor to remain your obedient servants,

(Signed), "PAISLEY & PAISLEY."

"Ah, so much for that!" was Ernest's comment. "What am I to do with Archdale hall, its heir looms and its deer park of 185 acres, I wonder? I shall sell them, if I can. Mine is a pretty position; a baronet with about sixpence halfpenny per annum to support my rank on; a very pretty position!"

"Hamba gachle," replied Jeremy, "time enough to consider all that. But now, as we are on the reading lay, I may as well give you the benefit of my correspondence with the officer commanding her majesty's forces in Natal and Zululand."

"Fire away," remarked Ernest, wearily.

"First letter, dated Newcastle, Natal, Jan. 27, from your humble servant to officer commanding, etc."

"'Sir—I have the honor to report, by order of Lieut. and Adjt. Kershaw, of Alston's Horse, at present incapacitated by lightning from doing so himself"——

"Very neatly put, that," interpolated Jeremy.

"Very. Go on."

"'that on the 22d inst. Alston's Horse, having received orders to check the flanking movement of the Undi corps, proceeded to try and do so. Coming to a ridge commanding the advance of the Undi, the corps, by order of their late commander, Capt. Alston, dismounted and opened fire on them at a distance of about 500 yards, with considerable effect. This did not, however, check the Undi, who appeared to number between 3,000 and 4,000 men, so Capt. Alston issued an order to charge the enemy. This was done with some success. The Zulus lost a number of men; the corps, which passed right through the enemy, about twenty troopers, Capt. Alston, and his son Roger Alston, who acted as his aide-de-camp. Several horses and one or two men were also severely wounded, which crippled the further movements of the corps.

"'Lieut. and Adjt. Kershaw, on taking command of the corps, determined to attempt to retreat. In this attempt, however, he failed, owing to the presence of dismounted and wounded men; to the detachment of a body of about three hundred Zulus to intercept any such retreat; and to the presence of a large body of Zulus on the further side of the pass leading to the valley through which such retreat must be conducted.

"'Under these circumstances he determined to fight the remains of the corps to the last, and dismounting them, took possession of a fairly advantageous position. A desperate hand to hand encounter ensued. It ended in the almost total extermination of Alston's Horse, and in that of the greater part of the attacking Zulus. The names of the surviving members of Alston's Horse are—Lieut. and Adjt. Kershaw, Sergt. Maj. Jeremy Jones, and Trooper Mazooku, the only native in the corps.

"'These ultimately effected their escape, the enemy having been either all destroyed or having followed the track of the Undi. Lieut. and Adjt. Kershaw regrets to have to state that in process of effecting his escape he was struck by lightning and blinded.

"'He estimates the total loss inflicted on the enemy by Alston's Horse at from four hundred to four hundred and fifty men. In face of such determined bravery as was evinced by every one of his late gallant comrades, Lieut. Kershaw feels that it would be invidious for him to mention any particular names. Every man fought desperately, and died with his face to the enemy. He begs to inclose a return of the names of those lost, the accuracy of which he cannot, however, guarantee, as it is compiled from memory, the papers of the corps having all been lost. Trusting that the maneuvers attempted by Lieut. Kershaw under somewhat difficult circumstances will meet with your approval, I have, etc.

"'By order of Lieut. Kershaw.
"'JEREMY JONES, Sergeant Major.

"Then follows the reply, dated Maritzburg, Feb. 2:"

"'SIR—1. I have to direct you to convey to Lieut. and Adjt. Kershaw, and the surviving members of the corps known as Alston

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

Barclay Peak, the Mount Holly murderer, has been granted a stay on a writ of error petitioned for by his lawyers. The evidence will be reviewed.

Gov. Foraker of Ohio has sent an invitation to President Cleveland "in the name of all the people of Ohio" to visit that state this fall. Foraker has evidently repented of his recent utterance against Cleveland in the rebel battle flag episode.

Jefferson Davis and Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, are the only ex-senators now living of all the Southern members of that body who, in July, 1861, were expelled from the United States Senate for having left their seats and gone over to the Confederacy.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John E. Du Bois, executor for collateral inheritance tax upon the estate of John Du Bois, deceased, Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, has decided in favor of the commonwealth for $136,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from May 6, 1887. This is the tax on the valuation of $2,730,000, which was disputed.

A year ago County Commissioner Van Pelt, of Chicago, who is now being tried for bribery, was at the head of a delegation of business men who called on the President to ask him to appoint McGarigle, now a fugitive, to the Marshalship of the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Cleveland, with whom first impressions go a great way, did not like the looks of either Van Pelt or McGarigle and appointed another man.

There is no question of "free trade" before the country. Nobody has proposed a reduction of the tariff below or even down to the average duty of 28 per cent. that was deemed ample for protection twenty-five years ago. A reduction of 30 per cent. would still leave an average duty of 32. No bill has been favored by the Democrats in Congress that would cut off more than the 20 per cent. promised but denied by the Republicans. Why isn't it just as well to be fair and honest in discussing this question?

Mayor Sutton, of Wilkesbarre nineteen councilmen and the Street Commissioner were arrested Tuesday on complaint of citizens of the Third and Sixth Wards for failing to keep the streets in those wards in order. Considerable excitement was manifested when the entire municipal body was marched before Alderman Parsons and held in bail in the sum of $300 each. The Councilmen went bail for one another, and the Chief of Police for the Mayor, and he for the Street Commissioner.

About 2,000 persons from Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys assembled at Mountain Park near Wilkesbarre Tuesday, the occasion being a gathering of Prohibitionists. Speeches were made by prominent leaders of the party. M. J. Fleming, editor of the New York *Voice*, severely criticised Francis Murphy for the latter's "inconsistency in pretending to be a temperance man without being a political Prohibitionist." Mrs. Clara A. Hoffman, of St. Louis addressed the assemblage in the afternoon. Ex-Governor St. John in an address said the Republican party and the Church of Christ were charged with the responsibility of the liquor traffic.

If the Democratic politicians of Indiana have no better ground for dissatisfaction with President Cleveland than that mentioned by Chairman Rice, of their State Committee—that the President has not given them appointments carrying "patronage" with them—they will not make much impression upon the people. The great mass of the voters do not adhere to a political organization for the purpose of setting up a few professional partisans as office-brokers or office-holders. If the "old farmers" and the "business men" of the State like the President for those acts of his Administration which we took pleasure in commending—his vetoes—as this critic says they do, they will not quarrel with him for not furnishing capital to the patronage peddlers. The fact that Indiana was lost last year after nearly a clean sweep of the office-holders had been made shows the weakness of patronage as a support for a party.—*World.*

The President's October Trip.

Invitations continue to pour in upon the President. Almost the entire time of one of the clerks at the White House is occupied in scheduling and recording them. He has been invited to visit almost every city in the West and South, including San Francisco, New Orleans and Galveston. It would be almost impossible for him to accept them all, even if he devoted the remainder of the year to that purpose. Among the invitations received lately was one from Governor Gray, of Indiana, urging the President to stop at Indianapolis on his way through that State. A telegram was also received from Providence, R. I., asking the President to visit that city on his rumored trip to Marion, Mass., where Mrs. Cleveland is visiting. Col. Lamont sent a short reply to the effect that the President had no intention of visiting Massachusetts at present.

The President is seriously considering the best use he can make of the limited time he has allotted himself for his Western and Southern trip. He will take the route which will enable him to visit briefly the principal representative cities of the two sections of country. He has about made up his mind that he will not go further west than Kansas City, and very little if any further south than Atlanta. He does not desire to be absent from the capital more than twenty days, but delays and unavoidable circumstances may prolong his absence five or ten days more. He will begin the preparation of his annual message to Congress upon his return to Washington, and that and other important matters which will then claim his personal attention will prevent his extending his visit much beyond the 1st of November. It is expected the programme for his trip will be prepared within the next two weeks. None of the invitations not already acted upon will be answered until that is arranged.

Democrats and the Reform.

The Democratic party cannot afford, to put it on the low ground of policy alone, to treat Civil-Service Reform as a thing to be trampled into the dust. No party can long succeed which breaks its pledges and disregards its professed principles as soon as it gains power.

The Democratic party of the nation is on record as declaring that—

"Reform is necessary in the Civil Service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of our public men nor the instrument of their ambition."

This is as true now as it was in 1876. It is as true when the Democrats have control of the Government as it was when the Republicans were in power. It states a fact proved by experience, not a theory woven from the threads of fancy. The business of the Government cannot be conducted economically and efficiently by appointing a new set of agents after every election, any more than private business could be so conducted under a similar policy. Making the offices "a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal," does demoralize the public service and degrade politics. To appoint men by favor rather than for fitness is unjust to those who have no "influence" to support them. To make administrative officers and Congressmen dispensers of patronage is to incapacitate them for high public service. The fierce struggle for the offices has notoriously held in abeyance public questions and living issues of the highest importance. The temptation to manipulate patronage as an instrument to promote ambition for a second term has made as polls-distributer of a President elected as a reformer.

"Reform is necessary." Reform is right. Revolutions do not go backward. Let the politicians on both sides make a note of this.—*N. Y. World.*

The Origin of It.

THE GRAND ARMY OUTBURST THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY OF CLAIM AGENTS.

It is apparent from the lively discussion that is going on here in Washington that the true origin of this whole business is not overlooked by the people. It is very well known here that the first objection made to the visit of President Cleveland to the Grand Army encampment came from the *National Tribune*, of which Mr. G. E. Lemon is the proprietor and conductor. It is an open secret that an effort was made from the office of that paper before it began its denunciation of President Cleveland, to induce the correspondents of certain prominent Republican papers to adopt the line of attack subsequently followed by the *Tribune* itself. Failing in this, the *Tribune* took up the fight for itself, and was not very long in bringing in General Tuttle, of Iowa, as an active assistant. It is generally believed here that the animated interest of the *National Tribune* in the matter is due to the fact that a new form of dependent pension bill is to be submitted to the Grand Army encampment for indorsement. This bill was in course of arrangement at the time when the first objections were made to the invitation given President Cleveland, and the text has since been given to the public in a telegram from Madison, Wisconsin, the home of General "Palsy" Fairchild Commander in Chief of the G. A. R.

Mr. Lemon, who owns the *National Tribune*, has almost a monopoly of business as pension attorney and consequently has a great deal at stake in the passage of a big pension bill. He and the others who are arranging to push the matter before Congress next Winter feared the effect of President Cleveland's visit to the National encampment. They could readily see that, if he were present in the city during the encampment, as the invited guest of the Grand Army Committee, he would naturally be asked to address the encampment. The danger to be encountered in this lay in the fact that his plain, straight forward, honest defence of the pension veto of last session would have its effect upon the members of the encampment. It was a great risk to run, because there was a large chance that one short, sensible speech by President Cleveland would go right home to the heart of the soldiers and block the whole scheme for an indorsement of their pension bill. Hence it was that they opened their batteries on the President in such lively style, caring for nothing so that they succeeded in making it impossible for him to go to St. Louis as they have certainly done.

It is pleasing to see indications, however, that this very success of the pension claim agents promises to work their eventual ruin. The pension question in every detail, and in all its phases, is now before the country, and must remain before it throughout the coming session of Congress in a way it could not have been presented even if the President had gone to St. Louis and made the speech it was so much feared he might make. It is not doubted here that the old soldiers, understanding the scheme now, will refuse to take any part in so despotic an effort to humiliate the chief executive of the Nation. They will look more carefully into the reasons he has heretofore given for the veto of the bill which failed at the last session, and learn that he had good, wise and patriotic reasons for that interposition of the executive power.—*Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

The Mormon Presidency.

The question of successorship to the presidency of the Mormon church has been settled temporarily by the appearance of an address signed by Wilford Woodruff, president of the apostles. He says: "As upon two former occasions in our history, the duty and responsibility of presiding over and directing the affairs of the church of Jesus Christ in all the world devolves upon the twelve apostles, with the blessings of the Lord and the faith and prayers of his people, we hope to do our duty until we, too, shall be laid to rest."

It has been thought by some that either George Q. Cannon or Joseph Smith, nephew of the original Joseph, would assume the leadership. Woodruff is in the regular line of succession and his address assuming control would indicate there is to be no departure from the orders. Woodruff is 80 years old and a man of mediocre ability. He has been in hiding two years and is still out of sight to all save the faithful.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1887.

Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular inviting proposals for the sale of a large amount of 4½ per cent. United States bonds and 4 per cent. bonds and also Pacific railroad bonds, with a rebate of 2 per cent. per annum on the amount prepaid. Explanatory of this action Secretary Fairchild says he thought it the best thing he could do under the circumstances—his purchase of bonds being for the purpose of providing for the sinking funds and the anticipation of interest is for the purpose of removing the surplus. The interest referred to in the order amounts to $22,319,784 and the sinking fund to about $26,000,000, added to the $20,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds previously applied to that fund. The Secretary says that the surplus can only be disposed of through the co-operation of the bondholders, and that if they do not accept the terms of his offer to them it would appear that they are not greatly in need of money.

The Controller of the Currency has given notice to the national banks requiring them to submit to him a full statement of their affairs at the close of business August 1st—in default of which they will be fined and the sums paid into the United States Treasury—the purpose being to see whether these institutions have their finances in proper shape to meet any requirements necessary in handling this year's crops.

During the month of July 10,316 names were added to the pension rolls by the Democratic Administration, which, according to Republican partisans, has nothing but hatred and hostility to the Union Veterans.

The pension which was put through by Forger Harvey, as Attorney for a widow, turns, out, upon closer investigation to be a fraud—and thus nearly $2,000 was, at the last moment saved to the government. The Pension Office offers a great field for fraudulent manipulations, but, the evil-doers almost invariably come to grief; two men have just been arrested in West Virginia on a charge of forgery in connection with a pension case.

Public Printer Benedict's reply to the New York *Tribune's* charge that he discriminated against Union soldiers in making appointments or dismissals is clear and convincing to the last degree, showing, as it does, that Mr. Benedict is a true and careful guardian of the interests of the soldiers, for, according to an actual census of the office, taken by him, about one-half of its employees are either Union Veterans or their widows and children—all of whom are protected in their positions by a special Statute, but, which the present Printer's Republican predecessors ignored when it applied to Democratic Union soldiers—examples that might well warrant retaliations in kind on his part—still, he has not done so, but, impartially given, to all whom it is due, the benefits of this class legislation. Mr. Benedict has increased the working capacity of the establishment, although compelled to reduce the force, and has won the lasting gratitude of all the employees by paying semi-monthly, instead of monthly, as was the rule under the Republican regime.

Secretary Lamar's request that the heads of bureaus of the Interior Department present their annual reports much earlier than heretofore strongly tends to confirm the general impression that he will soon be transfered to the Supreme Bench. Mr. Lamar would adorn that lofty tribunal as few men in America could, for, in addition to being the first among Southern Statesmen and jurists, his mind is cast in a judicial mould. President Cleveland says of him, that of all the men he has ever met, he believes Secretary Lamar to possess the clearest and most profound intellect.

About twenty patent Attorneys of Washington who were the beneficiaries of Bacon's generosity with the public funds have been notified that unless they immediately refund the sums borrowed—some $5,000—it will be considered cause for disbarring them from practice before the Interior Department; the bondsmen of the late financial clerk have signified their willingness to pay his defalcation when it is certified to properly.

The chief topic of local interest is the trial of naval surgeon Crawford for leading astray a schoolgirl of thirteen and Madam Grundy is expecting sensational developments. The Judge has decided an important and interesting legal point—that the case can be tried under the Edmonds Utah law—the first of the kind on record here. I think a conviction rather doubtful, for the reason that one of the Governments principal witnesses have been spirited away, the little correspondent is in New York, but process has been issued for her.

Mrs. Cleveland is gleefully disporting herself in the foamy waves of Buzzards Bay on the coast of New England. The other day in the little village of Marion, where she stops, it was noised abroad that Mrs. Cleveland was going to take a plunge in the surf, but, when she appeared on the beach 2000 people were assembled to see the sight, yet I need hardly say they were disappointed.

The Western Drought.

CROPS DRIED UP AND MUCH SUFFERING AMONG CATTLE.

A local paper summing up the many reports received by it of drought, prairie fires, ruined crops, etc., says: "There is an area of perhaps 75,000 square miles in the Northwest where the dust lies heavily upon the earth. The district is bounded by Madison on the north, Bloomington on the south, Lake Michigan on the east and the Mississippi river on the west. With not enough moisture in the ground to feed a thistle, the condition of corn and the tender grass in the meadow may be imagined. In Southern Wisconsin there are thousands of acres where corn will not yield a peck to the acre. The crop has been scorched and almost totally destroyed. The leaves of the cereal are yellow and brittle and droop almost to the ground.

But there are other dangers to be confronted. Wells have run dry, and in some towns water famines are imminent. The drinking water at hand is often polluted and filled with poisonous germs. Typhoid fever is becoming more prevalent, and dysentery and other stomach disturbances are so common in some places as to be almost epidemic. Unless rain falls before many days the suffering will be greatly augmented. The intense heat has been a terrific strain upon man, but its effect upon cattle has been simply appalling. Without pastrage to browse upon or pools in which to stand during the hot hours of the day the poor beasts have become so emaciated as to be wholly unmarketable. The farmers in the dairy districts have in some instances been compelled to feed and water their cows from their own larder.

What Does it Mean?

In 1886 Virginia elected six Republican Congressmen and three Democratic, and the total vote left the Democracy in a minority of about 21,000 in the State. The Republicans, besides this, gained Congressman in several other Southern States. Now the Kentucky Democrats display an indifference to party to an extent which has just rendered the loss of the State probable. If this does not show that the South is not so reliably "solid" now as it has been for sor some years, what does it show?

In Massachusetts last year, despite his wealth and a liberal expenditure of money, Gov. Ames was elected by a plurality of 9,000 only. Republican States which for years rolled up their party majorities of from 40,000 to 100, 000are now glad to ellect Republican candidates by slender pluralities. And this year Rhode Island elects a Democratic Governor for the first time since the organization of the Republican party. What does this show, if not that the rock-ribbed Republican States are not so positively fixed in their political position as they used to be?

At the same time Indiana, which gave its electoral vote to Mr. Cleveland by 6,500 plurality in 1884, last year turned back to the Republicans and elected their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor by over 3,000 plurality. The Republican vote was only 6,500 less than in 1884, while the Democratic vote, through indifference and disaffection, fell off nearly 17,000. New Jersey gave Mr. Cleveland its electoral vote in 1884 and elected a Democratic Governor last year. But its total Congressional vote last year shows a Republican plurality of over 3,000. Connecticut voted for Cleveland in 1884, and this year has a Republican Governor through a failure of the popular vote last November. What does this show, if not that the Northern States which elected President Cleveland are in a wavering and uncertain position?

In New York the Labor vote upsets all calculations and throws the State into the doubtful list. If this does not all show that old party lines are fading out and old party ties weakening, what does it show?—*World.*

A Gratifying Contrast.

Some years ago, when Robeson was Secretary of the Navy with Chandler as outside manager, and later when Chandler was Secretary with Robeson as outside manager, the award of contracts for the construction or repair of vessels for the Navy was an occasion for the gathering of all the naval jobbers from the eastern to the western sea. No legitimate ship-builder thought of obtaining a contract on the merits of his work or the amount of his bid, and none attempted to reach the contracting power of the government except through outside lobby-sharks who had the ear and often moulded the action of the highest authority of the Naval Department.

The result of this combination of jobbers from every part of the country was the expenditure of scores of millions of money producing vessels which were valuable only to naval jobbers for repair contracts; and our Navy became at once the shame of the nation and the central figure of the official rottenness and profligacy which finally drove the long dominant party from power. Only rabid partisans who were ready for the most desperate party expedients and ready to pay for polluting elections out of stolen government money, were thought of as eligible as bidders for contracts, and often contracts amounting to millions were given to political or jobbing favorites without even inviting competition. The result was profligate naval expenditures with only useless ships and theft and demoralization ruling one of the most important departments of the government.

Several months ago proposals for the construction of war vessels were opened by Secretary Whitney, and the notable feature of the occasion was the entire absence of the old naval jobbers and lobby-thieves, and the presence of responsible bidders of every political faith. There were Democrats and Republicans side by side and each knew that his politics or party services could neither help nor hinder him in obtaining a contract. The Cramps of this city were there as bidders. They are as ardent Republicans as is Mr. Blaine himself, but were practically excluded from favor in former naval contracts because of their legitimate business methods, and with them were legitimate business men from every section and of every political persuasion. They knew without being specially told by any, that the bidder who attempted crookedness would be certain to fall, and the singular spectacle was presented of a thoroughly honest and business-like disposal of contracts for millions of dollars awarded by the Navy Department to the lowest and best bidders regardless of politics.

On Monday last another most gratifying contrast with former awards of naval contracts was exhibited in Washington. Bids were opened by Secretary Whitney on that day for three large cruisers and two gunboats, and there was no crowd of lobby-thieves jostling each other and proposing combines with bidders. There were Republicans and Democrats there to bid, but each knew that his politics or his party services or party contributions were not elements which entered into the award of contracts. The Cramps of this city were there and their bids assure a large proportion of the contracts, just as they did some months ago at a former award; and nobody thought of howling around the department or shrieking in the lobbies of hotels that million-dollar contracts were given to men who vote the Republican ticket and contribute to its cause. It is this resolute administration of public office as a public trust that is defying all the growls and jars of spoilsmen and plunderers, and that is daily making honest government stronger with the people of all parties.—*Times.*

A special to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: Joseph W. Drexel, the famous New York banker has written Commander-in-Chief Fairchild a letter tendering free of expense through him to surviving Union soldiers of the late war, in perpetuity, the cottage on Mount MacGregor in which General U. S. Grant died. There is no stipulation as to how it shall be used, but it is specified that the Trustees shall consist of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the President of the Mount MacGregor railway, and such other person as Mr. Drexel or his successor, as President of the Drexel & Morgan Banking Company, may designate. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild has laid the proposition before the Executive Committee of the national Council of Administration of the Grand Army, which is now in correspondence with Mr. Drexel with regard to it.

The friends of Hon. Wm. McClean, President Judge of Adams county, are urging him for the democratic nomination for Supreme Judge. He is serving his second term on the bench, having been elected the last time without opposition. He is an able judge, and would make a strong candidate.

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State association will be held in Williamsport on September 6. These annual meetings of the millers are always pleasant and profitable affairs. The convention this year will be specially attractive from the fact that after the business session the members will have a grand excursion to Niagra Falls and Watkins Glen. The convention will doubtless have the effect of bringing the millers of this country into greater prominence. The millers of the state are not loud in their self praise but they compose one of the most substantial branches of trade in the country, and represent from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. The visiting knights of the rollers will be warmly received by their brethern in that city.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O. "Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS,
WILLIAM H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
GEORGE A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver.

FOR AUDITORS,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
Of Catawissa.
A. W. HARTMAN,
Of Fishingcreek.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sage, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES, NIPPLES, RUBBER RATtles, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 63 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. jun6,17,ly.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of S. A. Caswell, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned Executor, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to E. C. CASWELL, Executor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 5augst.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Bower.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned ex'r, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to ISAIAH BOWER, Executor. jy29*

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

ESTATE OF JOHN JACOBY, DECEASED,

To Joseph Hendershott, husband of Malvina Hendershott deceased, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Norman Hendersnott, Alice Sloan, wife of H. W. Sloan, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Lavilla Jamison, wife of Alfred Jamison, Albert F. Hendershott, of Washington, D. C., children of said Malvina Hendershott, deceased; Maria Sutherland, wife of ——— Sutherland, Akron, Ind.; O. A. Jacoby, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Frank M. Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa., Irah D. Crawford, Macon, Ga., Bradford Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Noah Schuil Crawford, Dayton, Ohio, John Crawford, Macon, Georgia, and Lulu Crawford, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., children of Araminta Crawford, deceased; Enos Jacoby, Bloomsburg, Pa., and Martha Cross, wife of Abram Cross, of Buntoot, Illinois.

Take notice, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., an inquest will be held, on the premises, on real estate of said decedent, situate on Main street, of the town of Bloomsburg, being sixty six feet four inches front and two hundred and fourteen feet deep, on Thursday, August 25, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., for the purpose of making partition of the said real estate to and among the children and legal representatives of said decedent, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you can attend, if you think proper. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff. 14aug4.

WILLIAM HART

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.,

AGENT FOR THE

KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.,

manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite. This explosive is giving universal satisfaction. Quotations cheerfully given. [aug12tf.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following is proposed as an amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state for one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and no elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State nor of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
5augsms.] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undesigned administrator of Elias Baylor, late of Limeston e township, Montour county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, August 30, 1887,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the undivided one-half interest of said decedent in a tract of land, in Montour township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in a public road, thence along said public road and land of G. Volkner south eighty-five degrees east forty-six and three-tenths degrees to a stone, thence south sixty-eight degrees east, thirty-two and six-tenths degrees to a stone, thence along land of Frederick Stonger south two degrees, seventeen minutes east, thirty-three and seventy-five one hundredths perches to a stone, the same along land of John H. Kifert, north eighty-two and one-half degrees west, forty-four perches to a chestnut, north eighty-one and one-fourth degrees west, thirty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of Jacob Hartman and Henry Christian, north three degrees and twelve minutes east thirty-eight and six-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

18 ACRES

and 127 perches. There is a good vein of hard ore on the land. The purchaser can divide the land with Peter Baylor any time after the sale.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-half the balance on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in one-year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. [aul5 PETER GLEMENS, Admr.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA FETTER, DECEASED.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of the balance in accountant's hands, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, August 30, 1887, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. au5 H. V. WHITE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC CREVELING, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of C. M. Creveling, executor, as per account filed, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, Wednesday, September 14, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. aug5 L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

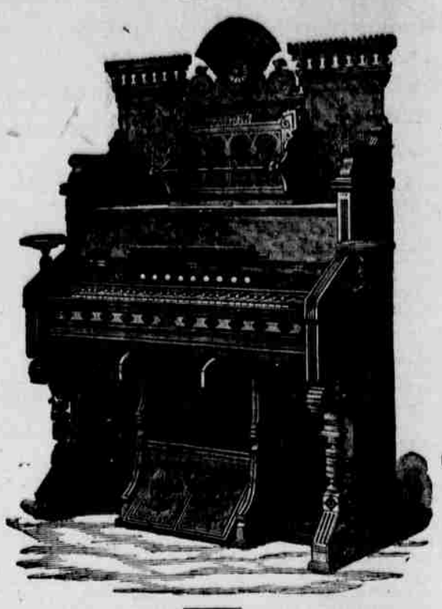
New York, Aug. 8, 1887.

The week opens with cooler weather, which is favorable to the handling of general lines of produce, especially anything of a perishable nature, as the hot weather of late has had a serious effect on some. There is a strong feeling in the market on butter, particularly finer grades, and selling fancy creamery from 25 to 28c; good 24 to 25; select dairy, tubs and pails, extra 21 to 22c; good 18 to 20c. Cheese, fancy, 10½ to 10¾c; prime to good 8¾ to 10c. The supply continues light of strictly fresh eggs and selling State and Penn. from 16 to 16½c and white leghorn, from heneries, 20c. The market on live poultry is active, although there is a large supply of chickens and bringing about the same as fowls, latter worth from 11½ to 12½ and chickens 12½ to 14c. Game, woodcock, $1 per pr. Tame squabs, white, $2 to 2 25 per dozen. Live pigeons 50c per pr. Choice dressed veals 8 to 9c; fair to good 6 to 7c. Live spring lambs 5 to 7¾c. L. I. and Jersey potatoes 1 87 to 1 50 per bbl. Sweet potatoes, choice Va. $4 to 4 50 per bbl. Receipts of apples are now quite large and selling at lower prices; orange and Nyack pippin $2 to 2 25 per bbl., red astrachen 1 25 to 1 75. Hudson river pears, bell, 1 75 per bbl., bartletts 3 50 @5; Catherine $2 to 2 50; common 1 25 to 1 50. Peaches 75c to 1 25 per basket; 1 50 to $2 per crate. Huckleberries 6 to 8c per qt. Blackberries 6 to 8c. Muskmelons 1 50 to 2 50 per bbl. Watermelons, fancy, $25 to $30 per 100. Snap beans, round, 1 75 to $2 per bag; lima 1 75. Corn 1 25 to 1 75 per 100. Cabbage $5 to $7 per 100 according to quality. Cucumbers 75c per 100. Pickels 1 25 per 1000. L. I. tomatoes 50 to 75c per crate; Jersey 40 to 75c, according to quality. L. I. onions, yellow, $2 to 2 50 per bbl., red 1 50 to 1 75. Choice medium beans ruling low 1 75. Marrow 1 85 to 1 90. White kidney 1 30; red 1 65 to 1 70. New bay 60 to 75c; old, prime, 60 to 85c; other grades 60 to 75c, according to quality. Rye straw 50 to 65c. New evap. raspberries 20 to 21c. Cherries 15 to 16c. Blackberries 7½ to 8c. Wool, xxx 34 to 35c; xx 32 to 34c; x 32 to 32c; common 26 to 31c.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.



A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STANDARD ROTARY Sewing Machine*, the finest and best Rotary Sewing Machine in the world.

Before purchasing write for Catalogues to J. SALTZER'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. V. WHITE & CO.

Offer special inducements to farmers for the next six weeks on the following list:

FERTILIZERS!

We keep constantly in stock at our GRAIN HOUSE, and will deliver free of charge to any station on

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:37 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:46 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
4.36 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.

J. D. SHAFFER, Manager.

Farmer Wanted.

A farmer of experience and character may obtain a five-years' lease of a small farm (111 acres) upon advantageous terms on the Girard Estate Lands in the Catawissa Valley between Brandonville and Girard Manor. The farm is provided with a new, handsome and convenient house, new barn and outbuildings, and is well supplied with good water.

A man is wanted who can furnish his own stock and equipment, and may become a permanent tenant. References requested.

Address, HERER S. THOMPSON,
Engineer Girard Estate,
12aug8t. Pottsville, Pa.

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

During July and August the COLUMBIAN office will close every day at six o'clock. [tf

Personal.

Mrs. J. R. Schuyler has gone to Ocean Grove.

Mrs. R. C. Neal went to Atlantic City on Monday.

Miss Annie Fox is visiting Mrs. Zahner at Lancaster.

Mrs. H. H. Grotz returned from Eagles' Mere on Monday.

Mr. Geo. Rosenstock has started on his return trip from Germany.

Miss Florence Garner, of Ashland, is visiting Mrs. S. F. Peacock.

Mrs. W. H. McKinney and Mrs. Dr. Reber went to Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Chas. P. Elwell, our assistant local editor, is spending a few days at Towanda.

Dr. Reber, who is under medical treatment in Philadelphia, is slowly improving.

Mrs. M. A. Smith has been visiting friends in Williamsville, N. Y., the past week.

B. T. Laycock has been shaking hands with his numerous friends here the past week.

Paul E. Wirt arrived at Queenstown on Monday afternoon, safe and in good health, on the steamer Arizona.

Will Holmes, of this place, has taken the agency at the L. & B. station at Catawissa, the agent there, Nelson Yeager, having resigned.

R. H. Ringler has been leader of the Lutheran choir since 1859, and has been the organist nearly as long. He has made excellent use of his musical talent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brower arrived home on Wednesday, after an absence of several months in the west. Mrs. J. H. Lingle of Bellefonte came home with them.

A dry fall is predicted.

Grapes will soon be ripe.

One month more of summer.

Nobody ever saw a fly asleep.

Counterfeit postage stamps are in circulation.

But few fly-nets are worn on horses nowadays.

Two million postal cards are now printed daily.

A copy of the laws of 1887 can be seen at this office.

It is said that onion juice will cure the bite of a mosquito.

Green corn is beginning to appear in abundance in the markets.

The wind is blowing over the oats stubble, and warm weather is upon us.

Rupert camp-meeting closed last Monday. A large crowd was present on Sunday.

A teacher's examination will be held at the Centre school house, Greenwood twp., Aug. 11.

The Reformed Sunday school will have a picnic at Oak Grove on Wednesday, August 17th.

An artificial lake at Laporte, Sullivan county is to be built by a party of Williamsporters.

The best teachers are those that learn something new every day, and are not ashamed to own it.

In upper New Jersey the farmers mowed their hay by moonlight to escape the intense heat of the day.

The Camp-fire of the G. A. R. on Friday and Saturday of last week was well patronized and was a financial success.

Side hill fields were washed badly in many places by the recent heavy rains, and the corn and buckwheat crops damaged.

Rev. W. C. Campbell, of Roanoke Va., will preach in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath, Aug. 14, and Sabbath following, Aug. 21.

There will be a festival at the Hidley Union church in Centre township on Friday and Saturday evenings.

There will be a convention of the Columbia County Prohibitionists in Corell's Hall, Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Louis Viereck, of Philadelphia, has bought Harrie Pursel's barber shop under the Exchange Hotel, and taken possession.

A representative of the COLUMBIAN will be in Stillwater next week Tuesday and Benton on Wednesday if the weather is favorable.

The highest temperature at Ganoga Lake between Saturday evening and Tuesday morning was 63 degrees, and the lowest was 52 degrees.

The excursion train over the B. & S. railroad on Saturday last brought a large number of people to town, most of whom came to attend the camp-fire.

The Buffalo *Courier* declares that "it is safe to say there are 75,000 people in Buffalo to-day" that have never seen Niagara Falls nor heard their roaring.

A church festival was held last Saturday evening at the Albright church, Lightstreet. A large crowd attended, and about $50 was realized. The Lightstreet band furnished the music.

The inter-state commerce commission have advised that all railroads can sell mileage to whomsoever they please. Their decision will relieve the lengthy dispute between the railroad companies.

An exchange asks: "With microbes in the drinking water, tyrotoxicon in ice cream, malaria in watermelon, Bright's disease in beer and paralysis in iced tea, wherewithal may the thirsty soul refresh itself in summer time?"

The Bloomsburg Agricultural Works received a fine piece of machinery on Monday, in the form of a new band saw. It was manufactured at Williamsport. The machine was set up Monday afternoon, and is in fine working order.

A party of five boys started up the creek camping last Monday morning. The party consisted of Chas. Lawall, Frank Brown, Murray Crawford, George Sloan and Ed. Eyer. They expect to spend a week or two in this delightful recreation.

There will be a festival held at Canby (Millerstown) Saturday afternoon and evening Aug. 13. Supper will be served from five to nine o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Lutheran church. Music will be furnished by the Light Street Cornet Band.

The "dog days" began on the 11th of July and will last until the 20th of August forty-two days. During this time "Sirius," the dog star rises and sets with the sun, and dogs are supposed to be more susceptible to hydrophobia than at any other season.

Mr. Ira B. Stillman, patentee and manufacturer of the Defiance Washer has sold the county right of Columbia county to Mr. B. F. Redline, of Orangeville. Quite a number of these washers have been sold in this vicinity and all speak of them in the highest terms.

Look out for the "pony man," who is on the rounds selling Shetland ponies from photographs for $5 a piece. The buyer selects a pony from a number of photographs, "ponies up" $5 and waits for the arrival of the little animals, but they never turn up. About thirty of Stroudsburg's gullible citizens are waiting for their Shetlands.

Joe Lowenberg who has been serving a three years' apprenticeship in N. J. Hendershott's drug store, finished his time last week, and has gone to Philadelphia to attend the College of Pharmacy. He is a young man of excellent habits, a gentleman by nature as well as by training, and he is deservedly popular among all his acquaintances. Joe will make a successful druggist.

As there are an unusual number of people suffering from rheumatism the present summer, they may be interested in learning that a leading medical journal says that oil of wintergreen mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, affords instant relief and having a pleasant odor, its use is very agreeable.

The annual Harvest Home Services of the Orangeville Reformed Charge will be held this year on Sundays as follows: Orangeville Aug. 21 at 10:30 a. m.; St. James Aug. 28 at 10:15 a. m., and Zion at 2:30 p. m.; Hidley Sept. 4, at 10:30 and Briarcreek at 2:30 p. m.

"Thou shalt keep the feast of the harvest."

The usual harvest offerings will be taken up. A. HOUTZ, Pastor.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 9, 1887:

Chas. Brown, John Buck, L. P. Case, E. Heath, Dr. Geo. B. Romroy, Geo. Royler, Jesse Surfrey, Jacob Waltz.

CARDS.

Brown T. Nathan, William Christian.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

It is a well known fact among business men that those whom they give credit to the longest are always the loudest ones to complain when asked to settle their accounts. They are offended at being "dunned", and sometimes do not hesitate to abuse the merchant who has accomodated them, perhaps for years, because he wants his pay. The world is made up of all sorts of people. If everybody would buy nothing that they are unable to pay for, it would be better all around.

The place to get your fine suits of clothing is at G. W. Bertsch's, corner Main and Market streets. He has in his employ Mr. Frederick Zuri, a journeyman tailor, of many years experience. Mr. Zuri is a native of Switzerland, where he served an apprenticeship with his father of five years. Afterward he served his full time in the regular army, following his trade in the meantime. About nine years ago he came to America and has faithfully followed his chosen trade, during the past nine years, Mr. Zuri attends closely to his work, and puts up a suit in first class style.

The wedding of Frank Moxie and Miss Duckie Bircher, says the Dakota *Belt*, which we announced last week, has not yet taken place, owing to the fact that the groom is too busily engaged in a poker game at the Silver Star Club rooms. Rev. Hartshorn, who was to perform the ceremony, and who went to inform Mr. Moxie that the company was waiting, also got interested and took a hand. As we go to press we learn that the reverend gentleman is kicking like an elephant because there is a limit to the game.

The law very plainly affords ample protection for loss or injury caused by dogs. It says: "If anybody is attacked on the highway by a dog, the party has a right to kill the dog, and the owner can be held accountable for any injury inflicted by the animal. Even on the premises of the owner of a dog should a party be attacked and injured, after endeavoring to protect himself, the owner can be held responsible for damages inflicted, provided it can be shown that at the time he was in pursuit of business or on a friendly visit. If a dog by barking at passing horses or vehicles occasions any damage, its owner is liable for the loss sustained."

William Hart has the agency for the Keystone Dynamite Powder Co. Prices given on request.

In ancient times kissing a pretty girl was a cure for the headache. It is difficult to improve upon some of these old time remedies.

If you can get away for a summer vacation it is best to go. If you can not, you will find great comfort in the reflection that there is no place like home.

Chautauqua day at Mountain Grove on Wednesday of last week was well attended. Dr. Edward Everett Hale delivered an address. Among others Rev. F. P. Manhart and Rev. M. L Gance, of this place, addressed the assembly.

Prof. I. W. Niles was on our streets last week with a new wheel of the Rudge manufacture. It is called the bi-cyclette and has two wheels of the same size each about 3 feet in diameter. It is operated by a chain gear, making a slow revolution of the pedal while the wheel moves with rapidity. The movements of the pedal of his machine are the same as a 54-inch large wheel. The advantages claimed for this new machine are that the rider sits over the hind wheel, making it impossible for him to be thrown headlong over the front wheel. Another advantage is that he can travel over hills where other wheels can not be run.

An accident occurred at the skating rink Friday afternoon of last week resulting in breaking of the arms of two boys. The G. A. R. were preparing for the camp-fire and were arranging the hall for a dance in the evening. The doors being open a number of boys gathered in there for sport. Near the centre of the large hall is a suspended stage for the musicians. A ladder was put up at this stage and the boys were climbing it. Several were holding the lower end of it and a small boy of James Walter's started for the top, immediately one of Charles Krug's boys followed. While in their haste to ascend and when near the top the ladder began slipping and the boys at the bottom ran away leaving it come down. Krug's boy's arm was broken above the wrist, both bones being severed. Walter's boy had only one bone broken, but his foot was badly sprained and he will probably fare the worst. At present the boys are doing well.

We take pleasure in announcing that F W. Richards of Muncy, general agent for Cram's Atlas of the World, is now with us prepared to furnish an atlas which is said to be equal, if not superior to any now before the public, and at a price which makes it a marvel of cheapness. An atlas in connection with history, or the current events of the day, expressed through the medium of the press will prove invaluable to the professional man, the merchant, the intelligent farmer and the mechanic. It is full of geography, history, politics, statistics and general information, and while such works have heretofore been beyond our reach because of their high price, Cram's Atlas is within the means of all. If bought for no other purpose it should be had for the use of children. Mr. Richards has sold 1000 copies in the lower end of Lycoming Co. and every one should extend him the courtesy of an examination of his work.

Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, affords all the advantages of education that can be found anywhere in the country. The buildings are new, and constant additions are being made. A gymnasium was erected a year ago, and the corner stone for a Scientific building was recently laid. The college is beautifully located and when the plan for the entire structure is fully carried out the college buildings will surpass anything of the kind in America. Liberal endowments enable the institution to put the cost of tuition very low, and an economical student can live there at as low a rate as he pleases. This college was chartered in 1825 under the name of Washington College, and the name was changed to Trinity in 1845. It is under the control of the Protestant Episcopal church, but is patronized by students of all denominations. Young men who contemplate a college education should consider the merits of Trinity. Any information concerning it can be obtained at this office.

Subterranean Passage.

The following from the *Mount Carmel News*, shows to what extent the coal is being excavated in the mining sections. This is but one instance:

"Without doubt the longest subterranean passage in this region is here in Mt. Carmel township. You can enter the Mt. Carmel shaft colliery, situated one and a half miles from here, although some claim the Reliance three miles away and travel into Mt. Carmel shaft, Locust Gap east water level and thence to the west water level which leads you into the Locust Gap slope, Locust Gap drift, Montour slope, Locust Spring, Meriam, Keystone and two other collieries at Locust Dale four miles from here, thus travelling by the shortest possible route not less than fifteen miles and through portions of three counties, Northumberland, Columbia and Schuylkill. Were a person to travel through the collieries named for the purpose of exploration and sight-seeing he would have covered at least seventy-five miles before he would again come to the surface. To this passage are thirty two outlets through which they can escape from the mines."

The First Waltz.

The researches of a German composer have been rewarded with the discovery that the first published waltz which we possess dates from exactly a hundred years ago. It was written by a certain Vincent Martin, about whom nothing more seems to be known. The waltz itself is, however, very much older than Martin's time, there being good reason to identify it with the old Provencal "Volta," which is known to date as far back as the twelfth century. Popular as the waltz has become, it is curious that hardly any two nations in Europe dance it alike. There are differences of rythm, time and style, which cause no small confusion when partners of different nationalities dance it together. Indeed, a cosmopolitan waltzing party suggests a certain resemblance to the famous chorus in Bob Sawyer's room in Lamb street, which every one present sang to the tune he knew best.

A Railroad Conductor Killed.

Daniel Reichelderfer, a well known freight conductor, met a horrible death on the railroad, between Newberry and Williamsport on Tuesday night of last week. After taking his train to Newberry he went to Williamsport, and spent some time with a few friends. After leaving them he started to go to Newberry to join his train, but was overtaken on a trestle, run over and cut in twain. His death was instantaneous. His remains were taken to his home Tamaqua on Wednesday afternoon, and the funeral took place on Thursday afternoon. Interment was made in the Dutch Hill cemetery. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and three young children. He was a brother of John Reichelderfer, of this place.—*Item.*

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

Jerseytown.

The farmers are working at the oats which is a fair crop. Prospects are exceedingly good for large crops of corn and buckwheat.

Gen. Joseph Wagner is repairing his house.

Mr. John A. Funston's large new barn is nearly completed.

We are glad to note that N. Welliver has sufficiently recovered to be about.

E. Brugler, of Williamsport, Miss Anna Pricer, of Tamaqua and Miss Rettie McCollum, of Orangeville, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Allen has gone to Lock Haven to spend a few weeks.

E. W. Mc Collum, one day last week, made a flying trip to Kamp's Mills near the mountain. Mr. McCollum is about to build a large bark shed and was looking for lumber &c.

Many excursions from Watsontown and elsewhere have been passing through here over the W. & W. road to the picnic grounds at Milliville.

Mrs. Dr. Swisher will take her Sunday school class, and picnic at Watsontown on Wednesday. There will be about fifty persons, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

There will be a festival in Kreamer's Grove the coming Saturday evening. It is remarked that it would be well to have a number of hacks running from the grounds to the station to accomodate the people who have signified their intention of coming on the train.

Saturday evening E. Welliver entertained his friends with cream, watermelons, &c., the first melons of the season. Mr. Welliver has cream every week Wed. and Sat. evenings and is glad to see his friends.

Mr. Wm. Gingles brought home from Milton on Saturday, a new carriage.

Miles Smith has moved into his father's hotel; and, we understand is to run the establishment.

Mr. A. K. Smith has been a genial and accomodating landlord here for many years. We regret to hear of his retiring, but feel sure Miles will accomodate the public with the usual hospitality.

Saturday one of our supervisors and a few men tested a Road Worker on the street in town. Four horses were attached to the machine, and it is said the work was well done. The price of the machine is, we understand, $250. Notwithstanding the machine did nicely on a piece of road that needed no work, it would be wise to deliberate well before investing that amount of the township's money in a machine of doubtful utility.

Jerseytown with the railroad is much the same as it was without the road. For many years the people have looked forward to the time our village would have railroad facilities. We've got 'em now, and more of 'em, perhaps, than we've any use for. The road affords many conveniences, but great improvements are not made by the tooting of an engine, nor are many buildings going up so rapidly just because a passing locomotive rolls great clouds of smoke over the village four or five times a day. All are aware that our village is pleasantly located, possessing some advantages; and all have become very conscious of the fact that something more is required for the prosperity of a place than pleasant location, some advantages, and even a railroad. Let us now have the other requisites. A short time since, the operator at our station was taken away; and now we hear that the instruments have been removed and that we no longer have telegraphic communication. However, it isn't far to Millville. Those here who so lustily proclaimed the advantages of a road, and prophesied the great increase in our business have stepped back a little and are musing while other hands farther north are gathering in the persimmons.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Jerseytown people hold a festival on the 12th. Derry talks of one on the 20th of August.

A Sunday school class picnic went to Watsontown on the 10th.

Prof. Lloyd Sheep and family, of North Carolina, are visiting his parents.

Noticing the date of Madison township Tax Receiver, the sixty days will expire on the 18th.

Rev. Brownly preached a sermon on temperance at Derry last Sabbath eve. The house was filled with eager listeners. All were well pleased with the speaker, as he handled the subject admirably. Spoke of facts that no sane person could take offence at.

Lower Sugarloaf and Vicinity.

The first excursion from Benton, over the B. & S. railroad, went to Bloomsburg, on Saturday, and was taken in by several from this vicinity.

The extremely hot weather of the past few weeks has at last come to an end, and we are now enjoying delightfully cool nights, with just enough heat through the day to keep corn and buckwheat growing.

Many farmers hereabouts came near losing their entire crop of wheat and rye by the long continued spell of wet weather after it was in shock, and the oats, which has just been housed, is an unusually poor crop. This seems to be a bad year for the farmers.

A festival has been advertised twice to take place at Coles' creek, for the benefit of St. Gabriel's church, but both times it turned out a fizzle.

Your correspondent was recently shown a substance closely resembling amber that is found near Towanda, in Bradford county. It is of a pale yellow color, entirely opaque, and burns with a bright blue flame and pleasant smell. This is all the more interesting, because we have no account of amber being found anywhere on this continent except on the coasts of Greenland.

Piles—blind, bleeding and itching, positively cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. Bathe with a little of the Fluid added to the water. A single application will allay the itching, soothe all inflammation, deodorize all offensiveness and staunch the bleeding. Tetter and scald head are quickly cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

Teachers' Examination.

Supt. Grimes will hold teachers' examinations as follows:

At Orangeville, Monday, August 15th.
At Grange Hall, Centre township, Wednesday, Aug. 17th.
At Canby, Friday, Aug. 19th.
At Evansville, Monday, Aug. 22nd.
At Forks, Wednesday, Aug. 26th.
For Benton, Jackson and Sugarloaf at Benton, Saturday, Aug. 27th.

An act of assembly makes it a penal offence to work a horse that is lame or otherwise disabled.

Delicate children, nursing mothers, overworked men and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest food, or from overwork; should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate. I put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion."—I. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

Base Ball.

BLOOMSBURG VS. NANTICOKE.

The Bloomsburg and Nanticoke base ball nines crossed bats at Athletic Park last Friday afternoon, and a fine game of ball was the result. The game was called at 3 o'clock and playing continued until nearly half-past five, during which time the following score was made:

BLOOMSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NANTICOKE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ent, 1b	2	0	11	0	0	Kennedy ss	2	2	2	1	3
Hagenbuch, 2b	1	0	1	1		Howells 3b	1	2	0	1	2
Sylves, ss.	1	3	0	4	1	Clark, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Glisson, 3b	1	1	2	5	0	Absalm'n cf	1	0	1	0	0
Shaffer, c.	0	3	8	1	0	Dough'ty rf	0	1	1	0	1
Housel, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Kilday, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Heist, p.	2	2	1	8	0	Dominick 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Ferguson rf	2	0	3	0	0	McCoy, p.	0	1	1	10	0
Parfrey cf	0	0	1	0	0	Gibbons c.	0	0	9	3	0
Totals,	8	11	26	19	2	Totals,	4	8	25	16	7

INNINGS.

Bloomsburg,	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	X—8
Nanticoke,	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

The game was well played all through, and was remarkably free from the wrangling which characterized some of the previous games. Good playing was done on both sides, and the spectators were interested in the game from beginning to end. Several innings the Nanticokes were retired in one, two, three order, not a man getting to first base. The Bloomsburg nine also retired to the field several times without scoring a run. Very little hard hitting was done. The best hit was made by Sylves, who made a fine three-bagger, but was put out while trying to get home. A fine double play was made by Glisson and Ent. The game was pronounced by all to have been the best one played here this season.

BLOOMSBURG VS. BERWICK.

Saturday afternoon Bloomsburg and Berwick again played, the game resulting in the total defeat of Berwick by a score of 18 to 6. Following is the full score:

BLOOMSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BERWICK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ent, 1b	3	2	9	0	2	Lindville, 3b	1	0	2	0	1
Hagenbuch 2b	3	1	1	4	1	Reihm, ss.	0	0	1	5	2
Sylves, ss.	3	4	0	3	4	Leary, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Gibson 2b.	4	1	4	1	1	Lane, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1
Shaffer, c.	1	0	3	2	0	Shirwood, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Howell, lf.	0	1	1	0	2	Buckenmyer	1	0	2	0	0
Heist, p.	1	1	2	1	1	Ent, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ferguson rf	1	0	1	0	0	Sarley, 1b.	0	2	11	0	1
Parrey, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	Sherwood, rf.	1	0	0	0	2
Totals,	18	10	23	11	11	Totals,	6	8	21	11	8

INNINGS.

Bloomsburg,	4	0	2	1	0	4	7		—18
Berwick,	1	1	2	0	0	0	2		—6

Two base hits were made by Ent, Hagenbuch, Parfrey. A fine three bagger was knocked by Glisson.

NOTES.

The games were both well attended. At Saturday's game there were a great many present, who came down on the B. & S. excursion to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Heist did very good pitching in both games. Very little hard batting was done by the visiting clubs.

The Berwick first base man, Sarley, had one of his hands disabled during the game and was forced to exchange positions with one of the other players.

There are certainly some excellent batters on the home nine. Some heavy hitting has been done during the games played here in the last few weeks.

Lawn Tennis Tournament at Catawissa.

Two lawn tennis teams from this place went to Catawissa last Saturday, and played two teems of the Catawissa club on their grounds. Quite a number, nearly all members of the Bonita club, accompanied them over. The teams that played against each other were the following: Leverett and Smith of Bloomsburg vs. Gellinger and Randall of Catawissa and Ikeler and Thorn of Bloom vs. Gilbert and Gellinger of Catawissa. The score stood as follows, three out of five being necessary to win:

1st team.		2nd team.	
Bloom	Cata.	Bloom	Cata.
6	2	6	1
6	1	6	1
6	0	6	0

The Bloom teams took every set. Most of the party returned on the 6.36 train in the evening, but a few drove up.

A Chain of Bright Resorts, of which Sea Isle City is a Shining Link.

Did you ever notice how many of the seaside resorts on the New Jersey coast are on islands? From Sandy Hook to Cape May, a distance of one hundred and twenty-seven miles, is a string of resorts, fully seventy-five in number. For at least two-thirds of this distance the cities by the sea are planted upon sandy beaches out in the sea. From Sandy Hook to Bay Head the resorts are on the main land. These include Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Ocean Beach, Spring Lake and Sea Girt, and a dozen places not as well known. From Bay Head, at the top of famous old Barnegat Bay, it is possible to sail all the way to Cape May without going outside the chain of Islands.

First you will sail down Barnegat Bay, passing Lavallette, Ortley, Berkely, Seaside Park and Island Beach. You cross Barnegat Inlet and skirt the shore of Long Beach (an island), passing Barnegat City Beach, Harvey's Cedars, Beach Haven and Sea Haven. Across Little Egg Harbor Bay, and you enter Absecon Bay, Brigantine Island being between you and the ocean. At the sunken end of Brigentine you cross the famous inlet and find yourself at Atlantic City. Through the thoroughfare and your boat takes you to Longport at the end of the island, Absecon, which has Atlantic City at the northern extremity. Across Great Egg Harbor Bay and you reach Peck's Beach with Ocean City. Another thoroughfare carries you past the island to Corson's Inlet at the northern end of Ludlam's Beach, likewise an island, upon which Sea Isle City is built. Then comes a series of bays and inlets which lead you by Holly Beach and Anglesea to Sewell's Point and Cape May.

What a marvelous coast this is! And where can anything like it be found? And all these resorts have been made possible and been developed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It touches everywhere. Some syndicate purchases a strip of beach and improves it. Next we hear of a Pennsylvania Railroad branch penetrating it, and lo! it blossoms forth into a full-fledged resort with hotels and cottages. Before many years there will be a continuous line of rails from Sandy Hook to Cape May Point, with not a mile of unoccupied beach land.

Among these resorts you can make your choice. There is the fashion of Long Branch, of Key East, of Sea Girt and Spring Lake; the less fashionable but still gay and temperate Asbury Park; the great Methodist camp at Ocean Grove; the restless, crowded cosmopolitanism of Atlantic City, and the quiet elegance of Old Cape May. Then there is the grand fishing and sailing of Barnegat Bay and the resorts of the neighborhood, and the equally good fishing of the bays south of Atlantic City. Everybody goes to Atlantic, and rich and poor jostle each other on the beach and in the hotel lobbies. But if you would be rid of all that; if you would travel with a bag instead of a trunk, and enjoy a free and easy life free from the dictates of fashion, go to Barnegat City Beach, Longport, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, and Anglesea.

One of the newest places is Sea Isle. It is of easy access, and express trains over the West Jersey road take you directly to it in two hours. It is only about five years old, and yet it rejoices in several hundred cottages and various hotels. Many of these are built almost upon the very edge of the sea, being separated from it only by a sea wall five or six feet high. The beach is as hard as a plank. It is of peculiar quality. The dazzling white of so many beaches is absent in this. Fine black sand is mixed with it in such quantities as to make it easy for the eye. And there is no safer beach to be found anywhere. Its sea wall is a novelty. The wall makes it possible for houses to be built close to the water, something which is very rare. Atlantic City and other resorts might take an idea from Sea Isle. A like wall at Atlantic would utilize many hundreds of acres.

You can do as you please at Sea Isle, for fashion will not dictate. If you are tired of the hurly-burly and wish to escape the crowd there is no better place. You can be comfortable and enjoy life by the sea in its purity. Fishing, sailing and crabbing will give you diversions on the water, and excursion trips to Cape May, Ocean City, Longport, and Atlantic City will help you pass the time.

To Test Ties and Rails.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO EXPERIMENT WITH ENGLISH INVENTIONS.

There will soon be made on the Pennsylvania railroad a test of certain new features in ties and rails which are now being used on the London and Northwestern railroad. The tests will be made upon four sections between Pittsburg and New York, one upon a level, another upon a grade, the third upon a curve, and fourth upon a beeline. Steel ties are to be used, and the rail will be held by a key resting in a chair on the tie. The chair consists of three steel strips, one of which is placed between the tie and the rail, so as to stiffen the latter locally and prevent the weight from breaking through the thin steel tie. The other two pieces of the chair hold the rail literally. After the rail is dropped into the chair the key is driven parallel with it and holds it firmly to the guage. The engineering department of the company is having rails made to weigh 100 pounds to the yard, which are to be put down as an experiment. They will be twenty pounds to the yard heavier than any now in use.

The different plans of lighting, braking and propelling trains by electricity will probably all be consummated about the same time. Electricity says the hissing steam and boiling water and noisy puffing and smoke and cinders "must go." On a train so equipped the dangers in a case of a disaster would be greatly reduced.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 8, 1887.

Store closed at 1 P. M. on Saturdays during the Summer.

The old-time Calicoes. Heavy, strong, tough, hard-twisted threads. Firmness in the weave, substance in the feet, satisfaction in the wear. Like the degenerate, flimsy, slimpsy Calicoes of to-day in little but name. We've three kinds—
Century Cloth
Strong Cloth
Old-time Calico
Better than any Calicoes your mothers or grandmothers had. Neater in the printing, prettier in the pattern, just as honest in the cotton. They're the first of the Fall stuffs to be opened. A Market street window full of them. 10 cents.

12½ cent Sateens. Sure enough Sateens. The sheen and the printing are there. The little cost comes from coarseness. And yet the 12½ cent Sateens are surprisingly fine.

Black Sanglier. Like canvas, but softer and closer. For seaside or mountain wear—damp air doesn't hurt it. 41 in., 25 cents from 45.

A little finer and heavier, 31c.

Homespun. For all-the-year-round wear. Good width, well made, Medium weight. For service, not show. 12½c.

Women's white, hemmed, all linen Handkerchiefs. Extra size. $1 a dozen. The $1.25 grade.

Roberts' Razor-steel Scissors have long been famous. By chance we have a lot that shall go for about half the maker's price—20 to 75 cents. A third of the usual store price.

Colored Cashmere Shawls. The wind-up of an importer's stock. All right except that the assortment of colors is short—drab, ecru, cardinal, blue, pink, and wine. That makes the price shrink nearly half. 75 cents to $2.

Plenty of creams in other lots—$1.25 to $3.

Books that amuse and instruct. Books for wet days or hot days—that make you forget either. Paper covered, best authors, 9 to 18 cents. As much more for the binding as you will.

BOOK NEWS for August, with portrait of Lucy Larcom, 5 cents, 50 cents a year. You are likely to save the 50 cents on the first book bought.

For the baby. Chambray Sun Hats, $1.50; made to sell for $2.50 and $3.

Muslin Caps; many styles; 20c. to $1—about third price.

If you want a Valise for more'n the name don't fool with the leather-hash things. We don't keep 'em. Our Valise for least is of canvas ($1.50) or split leather ($1.60), either 14 in. Grained leather, leather lined, brass trimmed, 14 to 14 in., $8 up. Any proper thing you want for hand-carriage; high price or low price.

New Black Silk Jersey Mitts; exceptional values, 20, 25 and 37½ cents.

We have just made some very fine Cambric Night Shirts; crow-stitch braid trimming. $1 If there's anything of the kind nicer for hot-weather wear we've never seen it.

The Florence Lamp Stove. You'll wonder that so little a thing can do so much so well. Bakes, broils, boils and the like perfectly in a small way. Gives light at the same time. 50 cents; regular price 85.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

M'KILLIP, Photographer & Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg, Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous Process used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," says a mother whose son, almost blind with scrofula, was cured by this medicine.

A perfect washing machine has never been invented, but a perfect washing soap has. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and the price is very reasonable.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Peculiar in the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.—Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember: — No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

ENDORSEMENT OF SPEER'S WINE BY THE FACULTY OF N Y.—We, the committee of physicians requested to examine into the merits, and report on the w

No Great Criminals.

SOME ROMANTIC IDEAS DISPELLED BY AN EXPERIENCED "CROOK."

I have been reading and I suppose everybody has been reading too, about great criminals in the newspapers. The boastfulness of the detective and the imagination of the reporter have combined to make some interesting reading, but if you recall what you have read you will find that very few great crimes have been committed. One or two professional forgers, a half score of burglars, a cluster of confidence men, and the whole list is exhausted. The fact is there is no such army of criminals fertile of expedient, ready of device, watchful of every chance to break in and steal, as the police would have you believe.

I was looking over the criminal list the other day of the convicted professionals confined in New York state. They were numerous enough, but their crimes were contemptibly small. To make your Vidocq, you must have first your great criminal and his great crime. The American Vidocq, makes himself with these two essentials left out; and having opportunity to talk with one of the alleged great criminals, he confirmed my belief in the visionary character of these shrewd and clever rascals with no greater effort than revealing his own stupidity. I hunted up another, a professional who has repeated his offenses sufficiently to entitle him to any other distinction than that of an honest man. I would mention that he wears stripes now, except that it might draw from the value of his statements in the minds of some who are too easily prejudiced. Anyway he is better authority than the police, whose vanity in their own capacity may be a proper pride, but leads to some mighty tall lying.

"The fact is that professional thieves and rogues are not numerous in any locality, and if crime were the sole source of support for the few hundreds who are so classed most of them would be hungry many times every year. Men who steal whenever they get a chance always have some other occupation, and it is a fact that the legitimate one is more profitable than the illegitimate one in nine cases out of ten." Thus began my informant, Wesley Allen, the pickpocket.

"But in this city there is a vast army of professional criminals," I said, "men who are classified and whose industries have special forms, implying cunning and originality."

"My dear sir, you have been reading the newspapers or talking to detectives. There isn't a dozen. If really clever men—if men with a modicum of brains that belong to clever people—were to devote their talents to roguery society couldn't exist. The methods employed by thieves, for example, to attain their ends look very cunning and well planed to one to whom they are first revealed. But take any one of them and examine it and you will see how flimsy it is. A sneak thief wants to get into the till of a corner grocery. His accomplice comes with a tape line and begins to measure the sidewalk in front of the door, or to measure the wall, or comes in a wagon and begins to throw out a lot of boxes. The grocer steps out to inquire; is held in conversation, asked to hold the end of the measure or pass back the boxes; the sneak is in and away, and the trick is off. A saloon keeper is known to keep a pocketbook stuffed with money in the inner pocket of his vest. The pickpocket knows it is a difficult place to touch. Two accomplices come in when he is alone, both of them laughing heartily—one with a tape measure. 'Well, that was a dead loss for me,' says one. 'Set 'em up.' They laugh, ask the saloon keeper to drink and explain that they were betting on the girth of a neighbor. The saloon keeper becomes interested; the more so as the rounds are being called and then the loser wants to get even. A bottle of wine is staked and the victim asked to measure, the new bet being on his girth. Objection is taken to the vest; off it comes and the sneak thief—a third party—soon has the leather."

"Now, that's artful, certainly," said I.

"No such a thing, it is most transparent and simple. It couldn't succeed if it were not that the victim is a fool. But these are exceptional cases of such good planning as crooks can do. But, after all, suppose a man of brains—real brains, such as you know plenty of—were to devote himself to the planning of ways to get other people's money without an equivalent, and went at it with the energy that men give to the practice of their profession or to the pursuits of commerce, where would such schemes as this be? Nowhere. You hear of a great burglary. The newspapers which report it dwell upon the fact that it had been carefully planned and that the house had been plotted, for a diagram, which the rascals had left in their flight, was found. What's to hinder any man from learning every room and every door in New York city? There's the builder's plans, the insurance companies' plots and the building department's open files. A little watching and a good deal of guessing makes up the rest of the burglar's knowledge. Of course, his 'tools are of the finest workmanship.' Rats! The chances are ten to one that they consist of a bar of iron, which being carried by a burglar is called a "jimmy;" a dark lantern, a copper hammer, a chisel and a flask of powder and a handkerchief with holes in it to see through for a mask."

"But there are cases where men have gone further than make a few hasty preparations; have hired adjoining stores and tunneled and burrowed into banks and vaults with infinite patience and labor."

"Bah! How many? You say ten and I say one. Whatever you say I will allow 10 per cent. off. But can ou recall any?"

"Well, the Covington, Ky., bank."

"That's one. You can't go on. But there have been probably twenty robberies committed in that way in the last thirty years and none of them amounted to very much in the way of returns, outside of two or three. You make up your mind to this fact, that the returns of robberies are vastly exaggerated."—*Philadelphia Times Interview.*

Two laborers met upon a street corner and one of them with kindly interest said: "How are you doing, Pat?" "O, finely man; never did better in my life." "What are you working at?" "O, I'm a real estate conveyancer." "And what in honor's name is that?" "Why, I'm driving a dump-cart, man."

"Our New Navy" will be described and illustrated in the September number of *The American Magazine* by Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N. From the accurate details given of the capacity and power of our new ships, the reader will be enabled to judge for himself how far they may serve in solving the problem of our naval defence.

Death Caused by Ether.

M. REESE DILL EXPIRES ON THE OPERATING TABLE.

Milville Reese Dill, a prominent business man of Somerset county, and brother of United States Marshal, Andrus H. Dill, died at the Bingham House, Philapelphia late Wendesday afternoon of last week. He had come to the city on Tuesday from his home at Meyersdale, Somerset county to undergo an operation by Dr. D. Hays Agnew for the removal of hemorrhoids from which he had suffered for several years. Mr. Dill had been treated by Dr. Agnew a year ago for fissure. An operation was performed and the patient experienced no bad effect from the ether which was administered.

Dr. Agnew had made an appointment with Mr. Dill for two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and went to the hotel at the time agreed upon, accompanied by Dr. J. William White, who has been his surgical assistant for many years. They commenced work about a half an hour later. The patient was laid upon a table in his room and Dr. White administered the anæsthetic. The ether used was known as "Squibbs" and is considered the purest and best that is made. It was administered in the usual way from a towel folded in the shape of a cone. In a few moments Mr. Dill became unconscious and Dr. Agnew began the operation. After the first hemorrhoid had been tied and while the second was being operated upon respiration suddenly ceased. Both physicians at once turned their attention to restoring the patient. Artificial respiration was employed, electricity was used, the body was flagellated with wet towels and all the usual methods to resuscitate were used. While the patient had ceased to breathe the heart continued to beat and the physicians worked untiringly until all hope was gone.

Dr. Agnew said that in his experience of forty years as a physician and surgeon he had administered ether in thousands of cases and never had an accident before. He considered ether the best and safest anæsthetic known and said that the patient's sudden death was something that no human foresight or care could have avoided. Dr. White was much distressed over the affair and stated that this was the first instance in his practice that the administration of ether had terminated fatally.

Mr. Dill had been successfully operated upon by Dr. Agnew one year ago for fissure. He took ether at that time. His sufferings for some months had imperatively demanded an operation; there was no other way of relieving him. The operation was impossible without an anæsthetic; the safest known anæsthetic was selected and was given in unusually moderate quantity, less than six ounces having been administered altogether. It was given in the usual way and one which has been employed by Dr. Agnew and Dr. White in hundreds of cases for many years without an accident of any kind. The etherization was sufficiently complete in from ten to fifteen minutes to admit of his being placed in the proper position, and the operation was begun. Within a few minutes he suddenly ceased breathing, having been breathing freely a moment before. He was at once turned on his back, his tongue brought forward, his throat explored for possible obstruction, movements of artificial respiration begun, flagellation and cold wet towels employed upward friction of the limbs used, electricity applied and the usual methods of resuscitation put into operation, but without effect. Although his heart continued to beat for thirty or forty minutes it was impossible to bring about the natural movements of breathing, although efforts at resuscitation were kept up unremittingly for an hour, or for some time after the heart ceased to beat. It is evident in this case that death was not from heart failure. The proportion of deaths that occur during etherization is variously estimated from 1 in 1,050 to 1 in 20,000 cases, the actual average probably lying between the two, and have happened in the practice of the most distinguished surgeons of all countries, although this was the first instance of the kind in the experience of Dr. Agnew or Dr. White.

Colonel T. J. Grimeson, a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, and an intimate personal friend of Marshal Dill and his brother, was in the room during the operation. Marshal Dill remained in the office of the hotel awaiting with some anxiety, but with no thought of danger, the result of the operation. As soon as his brother began to sink he was summoned. He was terribly shocked and distressed, and had hardly recovered his composure when he left the city yesterday morning with his brother's body accompanied by Colonel Grimeson. He blamed the surgeons, and Dr. Agnew said that he had received a severe letter from Marshal Dill, which under the circumstances, he did not attach any importance to. It is only a few weeks since Marshal Dill's father, an eminent Methodist clergyman, died and the sons were much distressed by that event.

Coroner Ashbridge was not notified of the death of Mr. Dill until Thursday afternoon. Dr. White called at the office and stated that Dr. Agnew had granted the certificate of death under the apprehension that as the deceased had been under their care at the time of his death a Coroner's inquest would not be required. The Coroner said that as the death was not due to natural causes it was a case that should be investigated by his office. Mr. Ashbridge wrote a letter to Marshal Dill in which he stated that while he deeply sympathized with him in his affliction he was compelled to order a post-mortem examination, and Dr. Formad was dispatched to Lewisburg on the midnight train to make the autopsy.

Melville Reese Dill was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. For many years he managed large business interests in Union county, and of late has been engaged in extensive lumber operations in Meyersdale, Somerset county. He was master of his Masonic lodge and apparently strong and in excellent health, and had no physical trouble except the one which required the operation which resulted in his death.

Better Than Vacation.

This is pre-eminently the vacation month, when thousands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of summer debility, the disagreeable symptoms of scrofula, the tortures of biliousness, dyspepsia, or sick headache, there is more pain than pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will purify your blood, tone up and strengthen your body, expel every trace of scrofula, correct biliousness, and positively cure dyspepsia or sick headache. Take it before you go, and you will enjoy your vacation a thousand fold.

The Brandon Family.

AN OLD INDIAN KILLER WHO WAS THE FATHER OF THIRTY-THREE CHILDREN.

When Western Pennsylvania was the frontier and the Indian fighter was the most important and indispensable person in the settlements, Charles Brandon was one of the best and most daring of all the active foes of the red men, says the New York *Sun*. At the age of three years, in 1764, he was captured by the Indians, who killed his father at the same time. This was on the banks of the Ohio river. For twelve years the boy was kept among the savages, but he disliked them and escaped when he was fifteen years old. He found a white settlement and learned to talk his native language. From that time on he gave his life to Indian killing.

In 1790, when the Indians were getting scarce, Charles Brandon married a young woman named Mary Meyers. She bore him two children and died. He then married Fannie Slusher. She bore him eighteen children, and died in 1830. Brandon was then nearly seventy years old. When he was five years older he married Sarah Barker, who was only sixteen. She was the youngest of sixteen children. She lived with him twenty-one years, bearing him in the meantime fifteen children. Then she got a divorce from him, he being ninety-six. The separation from his wife broke his heart, and although at the time he was as agile, strong and active as he was when he was married he pined away and died the same year the divorce was obtained. He then had thirty-three living children.

His divorced widow had had the care of all of them, and she raised all that were young enough to need raising. Brandon had been the father of thirty five children, but two died, one a child of his first wife and the other one of the eighteen his second wife had borne him. The divorced widow moved to Moundsville, W. Va., and the most of the thirty-three children went with her. Among them were two Johns and two Charleses. One of the Johns and one of the Charleses were the third wife's children. There was a James who was old enough to go to the Mexican war, where he was wounded in the neck. When the war of the rebellion broke out the two Charleses, Sim, Evans, Josephus, Hiram, James, Van Buren, Jacob, Abraham, Alexander, David, Andrew and Reese, of the sons enlisted in the Union army, all in Ohio and Virginia regiments. The third Mrs. Brandon's John and Charles were taken prisoners at Chickamauga. They were both put in Andersonville Prison. John died in nine months; Charles was there twenty-one months and escaped. Peter was killed at Shiloh while his regiment, the Seventy-second Ohio, was making a charge. All the other sons served through the war and came home.

The third wife of the remarkable old Indian killer, and mother and stepmother of his remarkable family, still lives at Moundsville. She is seventy years old. Until three months ago she was in destitute circumstances. Then she got a pension and $2,500 as her claim against the Government. She is six feet in height, as straight as an arrow, as strong as a man, and exceling nine out of every ten men in powers of endurance. Only a few days ago she walked to St. Clairsville, twenty miles, in five hours and back again in the same time. She has only one eye. The other one was shot out about thirty years ago by one of the second wife's boys. She had occasion to correct him. He got his bow and arrow and shot her, putting out her eye. This remarkable woman knows the whereabouts of only nine of the thirty-three children. They live near her.

"But, takin' them, an' their children an' their children's children, there must be nigh to a thousan' on 'em by this time."

How Indians Poison Their Arrows.

From the Omaha Republican.

It was a long time before Friday came and I began to think he was going to disregard my summons, and was getting angry, when he suddenly put in an appearance. I explained to him what I wished to know, and without the slightest hesitation he said to the venerable arrow-maker:

"Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows."

"Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he threshes the ground with his body and his eyes grow bright add sparkle like diamonds, we kill a deer, antelope or some other small animal, and, tearing out the liver throw it to the snake while it is warm and the blood still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again and pretty soon it will begin to turn black. When he tires, the snake is teased again and he is induced to sink his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, for so dangerous is it no one dares touch it. The liver is left lie for about an hour, when it will be almost jet black and emit a sour smell. Arrows are then brought and their iron heads pushed into the liver up to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about one hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin glistening yellow scum adheres to the arrow, and if it but so much as touches raw flesh it is certain to poison it to death."

I asked if Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied "no man, Indian or white man, for years past has been shot with these arrows and they are no longer made."

He Signed His Name Backward.

A gentleman in Washington who has had business relations with Oscar J. Harvey, the Treasury forger, tells an interesting story of Harvey's peculiar signature. He says that Harvey, in signing his name to checks and other business papers, invariably writes backward, beginning with the word "Harvey;" he next writes the letter "J.," and then comes the name "Oscar," which he writes backward, beginning with the letter "r." The gentleman says he has seen Harvey sign his name in that way more than a dozen times, and that on each occasion the act was accomplished with the rapidity of lightning, it being plainly apparent that its owner had been in the habit of writing it thus for many years. The business man once asked Harvey for an explanation of his peculiar signature, but was rewarded only with a smile and a knowing shake of the head.

Newspapers are the schoolmasters of the common people. That endless book, the newspaper, is our nation's glory.

He Walked Away.

The door opened with that lengthened screak which bespeaks extreme carefulness on the part of the one who is entering, and a tall, thin man stood in the presence of the superintendent of the great Continental Air Line.

"Well, sir," said the superintendent.

The visitor bowed profoundly, and said:

"It is not in a spirit of haughtiness that I come to you. I make no pretensions, advance no claims to recognition, but simply submit my case."

"I don't understand you," said the superintendent.

"It will not take me long, sir, to explain myself. I am a pumped out humorist."

"Ah!"

"I am inclined to think sir, that it is ah!"

"What is your name?" the superintendent kindly asked.

"Napoleon T. B. Bucklefield."

"And you were a humorist?"

"Yes, sir."

"I have never heard of you."

"Ah, my dear sir, there is many a numorist who is pumped out before anybody hears of him. Mark Twain spoke recently of endowing a home for me and my exhausted contemporaries, but as usual he seems to be taking his own time."

"What do you want me to do?"

"Give me a pass. Remember that I do not come haughtily."

"Have you heard of the—"

"Yes, I know all about the Inter-State Commerce imposition."

"Then you know that we can not give passes except to employes."

"Yes, but you can say that I am an employe."

"But none only those who are on the regular pay roll are to be recognized as employes."

"Please do not let that stand in your way. Put me on the pay roll."

"It would still be a violation of the law unless we actually paid you money."

"Well, then, pay me money."

The superintendent bestowed a searching look upon him. "I feel sorry for you," said he, "and perhaps may give you employment. Are you good in mathematics?"

"I fear not, sir. The ninth line of the multiplication table is my mortal enemy."

"Can you measure cord wood?"

"No, I fear not."

"Mark cross ties?"

"I am not artist enough."

"You say that you are a pumped-out humorist?"

"Don't I look like one?"

"I suppose you do. Let me see," he said musingly, "if there is not something I can give you to do. Can you curry a horse?"

"No, sir."

"Let me see. Pumped-out humorist." The superintendent mused for a moment, then springing to his feet, he threw his arms around the visitor. "Thank Heaven that you have come!" he exclaimed. "I can give you employment at an enormous salary. I want you to answer the funny letters the editors write when they return their passes."

The pumped-out humorist disengaged himself from the superintendent's embrace, shoved him back with an ungentle hand, cast a look of deep reproach upon him, and without speaking, slowly walked away.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Rivaling the Telephone.

At Fernbank, ten miles from Cincinnati, is the workshop and labratory of Harry B. Cox, a young electrician, who, though known to but few, is attracting the notice of scientists and electricians in this country and Europe by his inventions, in which he is as prolific and ingenious as Edison. His latest device is a trumpet to be used for telephoning at sea, on which he has been at work for some months. The invention is the outgrowth of his discover of the great distance an echoed or reverberated sound will carry, and the discovery that speaking trumpets, if made to give the same fundamental note would vibrate and produce the phenomenon known in acoustics as "sympathy." With this trumpet conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was carried on between parties four and a quarter miles apart. People sitting at their windows or on their porches a mile away conversing in an ordinary tone could be distinctly heard, and in two instances they were told the nature of their conversation and admitted that such had taken place. By listening to the whistle and tracing it to and beyond Fernbank to Lawrenceburg, Ind., it was found that the instrument has a well-defined range of twenty-six miles. that is, a loud sound like a locomotive whistle or the rumbling of a train can be distinctly heard at a distance of thirteen miles in every direction. Conversation was readily carried on between two men on high hills on opposite sides of the Ohio river, about four and a half miles apart. Tests made on the water showed that the trumpet was even more available than on land. The instrument will be patented as soon as perfected. A name has not been chosen for it. Mr. Cox has a great many other curious and valuable devices, both electrical and mechanical, but none as curious as his sea telephone.

Litigation Over Mrs. Cleveland's Picture.

The common use lately of Mrs. Creveland's picture as an advertising card is likely to lead to several lawsuits against the firms putting them out. The originals of the pictures common on the market were copyrighted by two Washington photographers shortly after Mrs. Cleveland's marriage. At first the only advantage reaped was from the local sale of the cards. Gradually, however an outside demand sprang up, and before this could be met orders commenced to pour in from all parts of Europe for them. They have proved to be the most popular selling pictures of the day. To supply the foreign demand, leading houses in London and Paris are now striking off copies of the American originals without regard to the rights of the Washington artists.

The Washington Photographers have no remedy for the foreign grievances, but they have one for the infringements in this country. The tobacco houses, cigarette manufacturers and soap dealers who have been making Mrs. Cleveland's features common in hideous lithographs and chromos are to be called to a legal account and the prosecutions will have the moral sanction of the White House, where the practice has caused much offense. There is no desire on the part of Mrs. Cleveland to give the Washington dealers a monopoly of her features, and she is not averse to copies being made for private sale, use or ornament, even if she should be compelled to give outside artists a special sitting, but she will not give her consent to the use of her pictures for an advertisement.

Royal Love of Music.

From an Interview with M. Strakosch

"The bomb-ridden Czar of Russia beguiles the interims of time while he is not dodging Nihilistic missiles by playing on the French horn, with which instrument he is an adept. On one occasoin, while he was the Czarowitz he played a French horn obligato to a song given by Mme. Nilsson. When His Imperial Majesty last visited Copenhagen he attended a concert in which Nilsson sang the same air, and he was affected to tears by the memories of a time when he could toot his horn in peace, undisturbed by revolutionary subjects and the cares of government. When the late King Victor Emanuel visited the small cities of his realm one of his first questions always was regarding the condition of the opera-house. If there was none he would suggest and aid in the construction of one, even in towns having no greater population than three thousand inhabitants. I always feel an affection for the King, for he gave me this decoration—the cross of San Maurizio de Lazzaro—after a series of concerts given by Patti in Florence. Victor Emanuel was a protector of Verdi, and made the composer a Senator, although the composer had no longing for political honors. His son, King Humbert, pays a subsidy of 10,000 francs a year out of his own personal income to the Apollo Theatre of Rome. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain used to sing very well, but, her voice being no longer fresh, she now has a preference for instrumental music. The Queen of Belgium is very fond of music, and by her efforts she has contributed much to the progress made in musical art in Belgium of late years. The emperor of Austria disburses over 1,000,000 francs a year to the Vienna Opera House, it being his idea that his capital should have an opera-house to rival the Grand Opera of Paris.

A Hint to the Coroner.

"You gave a tramp something to eat yesterday, didn't you?"

Young Wife—"Yes,poor fellow!"

"Gave him some of your sponge cake, didn't you?"

"Yes, yes, I did. Why?"

"Nothing. The paper says the body of a man who had evidently died in great agony was found in the willows this morning."

Dr. W. F. Hutchinson will continue his lively sketches of Venezuelan scenery and travel in the coming number of *The American Magazine.* Curacao and Maracaibo are visited, and an account is given of a very curious village of aboriginal lake dwellers, whose structures and mode of living connect the present with prehistoric ages.

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"Four years of malaria and dyspepsia greatly reduced my wife's strength and destroyed her health. A trip to Florida and every known remedy could not restore her. I heard of Kaskine, and four months' use broke up the malaria, cured the dyspepsia, restored her strength and health, and six months repaired the waste of four years.—Chauncey I. Titus, Albany, N. Y.
Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.
Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle.
Sold by MOYER BROS., Bloomsburg, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York
NOV26,'86 1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	Scranton	6 10	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	Bellevue	6 15	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	Taylorville	6 20	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 15	Lackawanna	6 27	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	Pittston	6 34	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	West Pittston	6 40	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	Wyoming	6 45	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	Maltby	6 49	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	Bennett	6 53	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	Plymouth	7 07	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	Avondale	7 12	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	Nanticoke	7 15	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	3 17
7 30	11 12	7 12	Shickshinny	7 37	3 30
7 18	11 00	7 00	Hick's Ferry	7 50	3 43
7 11	10 54	6 54	Beach Haven	7 57	3 50
7 05	10 47	6 47	Berwick	8 04	3 56
6 58	10 41	6 41	Briar Creek	8 10	4 03
6 54	10 38	6 38	Willow Grove	8 14	4 06
6 50	10 34	6 34	Lime Ridge	8 18	4 10
6 43	10 27	6 27	Espy	8 25	4 17
6 36	10 21	6 21	Bloomsburg	8 30	4 23
6 30	10 16	6 16	Rupert	8 36	4 28
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	4 34
6 08	9 56	5 56	Danville	8 58	4 50
6 00	9 49	5 49	Chulasky	9 05	4 57
5 55	9 45	5 45	Cameron	9 08	5 01
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	5 16
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 18th, 1882

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.
In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.
EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.35 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Rock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.
(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.55 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.51; Wilkes-Barre, 6:00 p m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p.m

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 3.05 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.20 p m; Sunbury, 6.25 p m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR F. P. ADAMS & CO.,
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.
HENRY CLAY,
LONDRES,
NORMAL,
INDIAN PRINCESS,
SAMSON,
SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES,
FRUITS AND NUTS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.
FRESH EVERY WEEK.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVAL will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:
ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, POP CORN BALLS.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefited by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley alt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt